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INGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt ard's Hotel and the Washington News Ex

It is doubtful if the new Irish move-

set, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

ment will prove a movement cure for the nsions in the home-rule party. insufficient school accommodations and unnecessarily expensive school.

buildings are the burden of complaints from a number of cities. Pennsylvania Democrats go through the form of nominating a State ticket. They think it well to go through the po-

litical routine in order that they may

know how to proceed in case they should emove to another State. The employes of the Illinois Steel Company, at Chicago, are threatening against an order requiring them to wear tags while on duty, and be known by numbers. They have a right to be indignant. No matter what the object of such an order may be, it

involves a sort of humiliation which free

American workmen ought not to be

Nicaraguans claim that Great Britain received a greater indemnity in the Bluefields case than was warranted by the number of English citizens injured. No doubt Britain did grab a big handful while she was grabbing, but this is less reprehensible than the habit which the United States is falling into under the Cleveland administration of apologizing to foreign powers that oppress Ameri-

The first man to be killed in this country with a bullet from the new rifle now used by the army was a military prisoner who was trying to escape from Fort Sheridan a few days ago. At fifty yards the bullet passed through his head, then through a live oak tree eight inches in diameter, and buried itself three feet deep in a hillside thirty yards beyond. The new weapon is a marvel of projectile force and accuracy

The Clara Shanks murder trial in Parke county promises to be hardly less celebrated than the Hinshaw case. Although the Kellar family, three of whose members are charged with the crime. was not prominent in the community, nor, if accounts are true, of especially high social standing, it by no means ranked with the criminal class, and the guilt of the accused persons is not generally conceded. A good deal of mustery urrounds the murder and interest concerning it is intense in the locality. The shadow of crime hangs heavily over Indiana just now.

The murderer Holmes will probably be tried in Philadelphia for the killing of Pietsel, the father, before proceedings are undertaken against him for the murder of the children. If it should happen that he is proved guilty and hanged in Pennsylvania, so much the better, Justice will be well served and Indianapolis spared a repetition of the hideous details of the crime. The indictment found by the grand jury here, however, and the chain of evidence showing him to be responsible for the death of Howard Pletzel, put matters in good shape to dispose of the monster satisfactorily in case Philadelphia justice should slip

The international yacht race threatdegenerate into a protesting Lord Dunraven's withdrawa from yesterday's race seems to have been premeditated and based on insufncient grounds. No doubt the space in which the course lay is somewhat con fined, and both yachts were more of less interfered with by excursion steamers, tugboats, etc., but the danger and interference were no greater for the English boat than for the American and whatever may have been the an novances the course was as fair for one as for the other. It looks now as if the outcome of the race would be unsatisfactory to either side

The Rock River Conference of the M C. Church, which is to meet soon, will consider the question whether a Meth odist minister can engage in any outside business without forfeiting his position as a minister. It is said that many ministers are engaging in real estate, life insurance, book peddling etc., and that it interferes seriously with their pastoral duties and with the progress of church work. Of course, their object is to eke out insufficient salaries hand, if ministers are required to give their entire time to church work, they should be paid living salaries.

The Democratic drift toward ex-Secretary Whitney for President is a remark- this does not carry the power to act as able illustration of the money power in | conservator of the peace in any other politics. Mr. Whitney had no record whatever as a statesman previous to his | four-mile clause. The charter gives the intment as a member of Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet. He had never ers, and common law as well as the served in Congress, nor even held a State had before he was elected. Mr. Whit- dictions, and Section 5979 of the Renew made a fairly good Secretary of the I vised Statutes says: "Constables, in the I typify the patriotism and the leadership I was forthcom

Navy, but his career in Washington was notable chiefly for his lavish expenditure of money and for the impossible pace he set for other members of the Cabinet in costly living and entertainment. It was this and his supposed personal nearness to Mr. Cleveland that gave him all the national reputation he ever had. Since he has been rather at outs with Cleveland, his wealth has been his sole politcal stock in trade, but it has given him a powerful hold on his party. The truth is, there is nothing the Democratic party worships as sincerely and devotedly as it does a big barrel well

THE LIEBER-TAGGART COMBINE.

The Sentinel grows facetious to the extent of nearly a column over the suggestion that the Lieber-Taggart combine is trying to perfect a scheme that will enable its members to control the politics and the beer business of the city, through the Democratic machine. It suggests the possibility of Mr. Lieber getting an ordinance passed requiring all city officials to drink syndicate beer at least three times a day, making it a criminal offense for any person to fail to drink syndicate beer, forcing school hildren to drink beer instead of water,

This may do for hot weather wit, but the fact remains that there is a close alliance between Mr. Albert Lieber, representative of the beer syndicate, and Mr. Thomas Taggart, Democratic candidate for Mayor; that they are working together to a common end, and that Mr. Taggart himself is not giving more time, labor and money to secure his election than Mr. Lieber is. These gentlemen do not work without an object, and are not in politics for amusement. On wants to be elected Mayor and is hop ing for higher political honors, and the other wants to have a practical monopo ly of the beer business in the city. There is abundant evidence that this is what the alliance means, and that if it is suc cessful Mr. Taggart will work the poest of the Democratic party and himself, while Mr. Lieber will work the beer end of it in the interest of the syn-Now, the Journal has nothing to say

against the Indianapolis breweries from a business point of view. They have had the reputation for years past of making good beer, and, according to Mr. Lieber's recent statement, they make and sell a great deal of it. Bu the Journal is opposed to breweries en gaging in politics as such or forming political alliances to control elections and it is opposed to allowing them to use the machinery of the city government for the establishment of a local monopoly and a commercial tyranny against outside breweries and saloon keepers who for reasons of their own wish to handle beer made at other places. The Journal is opposed to such tyrannical and proscriptive methods un der any circumstances, and especially when it is sought to make them part of a political machine. The Journal is the friend of all local industries, but it is opposed to fencing in the city against outside breweries any more than against outside factories of any other kind, and it is decidedly opposed to giving any local manufacturing establishment syndicate power through the city government to pursue, oppress and drive out of business any class of men or individual dealers who decline to submit to their dictation. Personally Mr. Lieber may be a very clever gentleman, but he ought not to be intrusted with a power that will enable him to put the thumb-

hoggish and politically corrupt. THE CITY'S POLICE JURISDICTION.

screws on men engaged in the same

line of business and torture them com-

mercially and ruin them financially be-

cause they do not handle syndicate beer.

This is what he is working for and

what he expects to accomplish through

unfair and un-American scheme-mean

narrow and proscriptive, commercially

the election of Mr. Taggart. It is a

The application for an injunction against the city authorities and the State Board of Agriculture to restrain them from detailing police for service at the State fair grounds during next week, brings into question the validity of municipal power the exercise of which has in some cases proved very beneficial. The suit is brought in the township, in which the grounds are situated, and the contention is that the city has no right to exercise general police powers within that

Section 23 of the city charter defines the powers and duties of the City Council in regard to a variety of matters and at the end of the fifth paragraph says: "For the purposes of the last five paragraphs such city is given jurisdiction for four miles from the limits thereof." The five paragraphs named relate to the protection of city property, the preservation of the public comfort and health, the laying out of streets, licensing and regulating occupations, and the preservation of peace and good order and the arrest of thieves and criminals. The four-mile clause giving the city jurisdiction over these matters is subject to the following proviso at the end of each section: "Provided, that where jurisdiction is given by this act to such city beyond its corporate limits, the same shall not extend to any point within the corporate limits of any other municipal corporation, except in matters relating to public health and pollution of water courses." As a township is a municipal corporation, it would seem that under this provision the four-mile clause cannot give the city police jurisdiction within any other than Center township, except in matters relating to public health and

pollution of water courses. Section 98 of the charter says members of the police force shall possess all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except in relation to the service of court process, including power to execute a warrant of arrest in any part of the State. Under this provision there is no doubt of the power of the police to make an arrest under a warrant anywhere in the State, but than Center township, even under the statutes makes constables conservators

discharge of their duties, shall have

Altogether it is a close question whether the city can exercise any police jurisdiction outside of Center township, except in matters relating to public health and pollution of water courses. If it should be held that it cannot, the fourmile jurisdiction clause will become of very little value for general police purposes, since the corporate limits extend pretty near to the Center township line in all directions. The city could get police jurisdiction in every township in the county by taking them into the corporate limits, but the time is not quite ripe for this.

TOWNSHIP EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Journal has often pointed out the mportance of the office of township rustee and the need of choosing competent men to fill such positions. The showing made by Mr. E. P. Bicknell, secretary of the State Board of Charities, in his quarterly bulletin, as outlined yesterday, emphasizes this necessity from a new standpoint. The authority to disburse public funds in the way of charities puts a heavy responsibility in the hands of such officials, and that they may abuse their power by wasting the money is plainly demonstrated by the examples mentioned. In 1890, for example. Henry county, with a population of 23,879, gave away to the poor \$15,745.57. Knox county, with a population of 28,044, distributed \$16,294. In the same year Marion county, with six times as many people, had an outlay for charity through its trustees of only \$16,294.16. The Indianapolis poor have been well cared for, and, locally, township trustees have been occasionally criticised for their too liberal expenditures, but, compared with the outlay in other counties, they show economy and careful management. It certainly indicates carelessness and poor judgment when yearly disbursements for charity in Henry and Knox, both prosperous counties, equal those of Marion. The waste is indicated, also, by comparison with other counties, as, for instance, Randolph, which, with a population almost equal, gave away only

alf as much as Henry in 1890. The total amount given away to the poor by the township trustees of Indiana in 1894 was \$586,232.27. If this enormous sum was absolutely needed no charge lies against those who distributed it; the remedy for pauperism must come from another direction. But the amount does show the importance to the taxpayers of placing the responsibility of distribution in good hands. It too often happens that men who know little or nothing of practical business methwiles of the professional pauper and the seductive "agents," and lack worldly wisdom, are put in charge of township affairs. The wonder is that they transact the business as well as they do, and that there are so few financial scandals; but that there may be waste of public money without attracting especial attention is shown by Mr. Bicknell's figures. It is a matter that will bear fur-

The New York World, a few days ago, said: "Yesterday was the banner day of custom-house, the receipts being \$438,263.95. No day in the history of the customs at New York under the McKinley bill approached these receipts within \$50,000." So positive a statement as that is apt to pass unquestioned, but one who doubted its correctness examined the records and found that it was very far from true. The McKinley law went into full operation April 1, 1891, and the records of the custom-house at New York show that there was not a single month from May, 1891, until November, 1893, in which some days did not show larger receipts than those given by the World as constituting "the banner day." Many of the months in the period named had from five to eighteen days on which the receipts were larger, some double, and a few nearly treble. In January, 1893, receipts aggregated \$13,629,114.63, or an average of \$757,173 per day. This was now a duty on sugar. The truth is no tariff law in the history of the government ever produced as large a revenne as did the McKinley law, and it did this besides protecting American industries.

The prospect of a record-breaking corn crop has started some discussion as to its use as fuel. That it possesses some good fuel qualities has been demonstrated and is undeniable. It is clean to handle, almost smokeless, and the oil in the grain makes a hot fire. The question of cost compared with other fuels is the turning point. The maximum at which corn is considered in Kansas as cheap a fuel as coal is 12 cents a bushel and the Kansas City proprietor of a packing plant in Wichita says he has directed his manager there to begin the bought for 12 cents a bushel. It must be coal of Kanthere than almost anywhere else. the whole, it is not likely that corn will ever be used as fuel to any great extent or in any but exceptional circumstances. such as a coal famine, extreme cold weather, etc. Kentuckians think its best heating quality is developed by distillation.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Cordial Assent. Minnie-The man I marry must be a hero Mamie-Yes, indeed.

He-I live for those who love me. She-How dreary it must be to lead ar Usual Result.

Simmons-Did you hear about the joke Walton sprung last night at the table? Timmins-Did he spring it clear out o shape, as he usually does with a joke?

Easily Computed. Yabsley-Did you ever try keeping an acount of personal expenses? Mudge-Naw, I know how much I get

week, don't 1? "I guess so." "And I haven't got any credit. So there

The New York Mail and Express prints picture of an eagle in its editorial

of the Republican party. It is a bird. It power to act throughout their respective is, in fact, the king of birds. With his piercing eye we will sight the vantage points for the coming fray. With his talons we will snatch victory from the contest On his pinions we will soar aloft after the fight, and his scream shall be the pean of Republican victory." With this sort of enthusiasm existing at this stage of the game who can doubt that after the fray the New York eagle's triumphant scream will echo and re-echo throughout the en-

SATOLLI AND THE RED HAT.

The Delegate Knows Nothing About His Prospective Cardinalate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. - Archbishop Satolli said to-day that he had absolutely no information or intimation concerning the report that he was to be created cardinal. It is stated that he is proceeding with his duties as though there was intention whatever of his being recalled to Rome for advancement or assigned to new work.

It is stated at the residence of the pa-

can has no new features since the anncement some months ago. An archishop in Nicaragua has been selected as the administrator apostolic and the Nicaraguan government has sent a representative to the Vatican. The arrangement was made indirectly by Archbishop Sa-Since his return to Washington Archishop Satolli has set at rest the rumor concerning the blessing which he bestowed upon a Methodist minister at Chicago. It appears that a religious ceremony was conted at the Sacred Heart Convent Afterward the Archbishop met the minister, but he is not aware that the gentleman was in the room where the religious

gregation was blessed

NO LESS THAN THIRTY NEW CYCLE MARKS MADE YESTERDAY.

Bald Made Twenty-Seven Miles 185 Yards in an Hour-Starbuck Rode Five Miles in 10:11 1-5.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.-The

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

pringfield meet closed in a blaze of glory, as it has done for many previous years. No other meet of any former year has ever closed with as great an attack on ald Father Time as occurred to-day. No less than thirty records went by the boards After nine of the most exciting races of the season, all warmly contested, had been run in an hour and a half, the recordbreaking attempts came. The atmosphere was close and the day exceedingly warm. A thunder shower of great proportions encircled Springfield, but, with its usual good luck, the Springfield Bicycle Club was enabled to pull through its meet without a storm. Bald proved himself the peer of the Class B riders, with Cabanne second by a matter of but a foot and little Earl Kiser, of Dayton, a glose third. Predictions that Bald would have his own way at Springfield are fulfilled, for he has taken in the handleap race to-day in Class B Davidson made a run-away, and great riding. Bliss gained secon but a length back of Davidson undoubtealy a fact that the profesfor the leason that they held more of the element of uncertainty. In a field of nineteen starters to-day Sanger went from scratch the first mile, unpaced, pulling Starcuck along. In the second mile Staruck took sanger up to the neld and th fellow worked through on the last erter in the most exciting way, taking race by a half length from Crooks Buffalo, in 4:244, a world's competitive handicap racing. In the mil fessional Sanger ran five lengths away breaking Titus lowered the American hour entire field of Class B riders, including men as Cabanne, Cooper, Bald, the and many others. Titus broke records from six miles to the finish of the hour and world for a standing start, with a makers, taking also the three and four-mile in the progress of the ride. His first wife was done in 2:05 4-5, second in 1:59, third in 2:01, fourth in 2:02 4-5 and closing mile in 2:02 2-5, his time for three n iles was 6:05 4-5, for the four miles 8:08 3-5 and for the five miles 10:11 1-5, cutting Johnson's records in all cases. John Gardiner, of Syracuse, broke the paced records, being three miles of Canada, chamon Class A rider of the provinces, rod faster unpaced two miles from a standing start than had been ridden from a flying start, doing it in 4:50, the former standing record being 5:05 2-5, by Porter, and the flying start, 4:51 1-5.

There was one accident to-day, that of Gardiner, who, just as he crossel the tape in a fine finish, lost his balance and fell, fence and breaking sections With blood streaming from his ace he arose smiling in acknowledgement cheers of the crowd. Summaries: Mile; 2:20 Class-Won by Tensler; Filmer

second. Walsh third. Time, 2:05 2-5.

Half-mile Open, Class B-Won by Bald;
Cabanne second, Riser third. Time, 1:02 2-5.

Mile Open. Professional-Won by Sanger; Tyler and Porter tied for second; Coleman Mile Handicap, Class A-Won by Mosher (from 60 yards). Davy (60 yards) second, Walsh (60 yards) third, Ludwig (90 yards) ourth. Time, 2:16 3-5. Record Race, Class B-Won Bald; Cabanne second, Kiser third. Time, Half-mile Open, Class A-Won by Lough head. Reynold second, Harrison third, Clark fourth. Time, 1:02 3-5. Last quarter in :29. Two-mile Handicap, Professional-Won by Sanger (from the scratch), Crooks (100) yards) second, Coleman (70 yards) third, orter (50 yards) fourth. Time, 4:24 3-5. Winners' Race; One Mile, Class A-Won Newton. Time, 2:08 3-5.
One-mile Handicap, Class B-Won Davidson (from 70 yards), Bliss (40 yards) second, Jenney (40 yards) third, Kiser (40 vards) fourth. Time, 2:15 1-5; scratch man, G. A. R. Men on Wheels. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.-This was G. A. R. day at Fountain Ferry, the main event being the one-mile foot race for the championship of the Grand Army and the Pittsburg Dispatch trophy cup. This was

won by Mr. J. L. Smith, of Cleveland. The programme was made up of a bicycle and ootraces. Weather hot. Attendance, 1,000. 100-yard dash, for G. A. R. only-J. L. Joseph Bennett. Smith, Cleveland, won; Joseph Bennett, Homestead, Pa., second; Joseph Rothgay, Time, :12 3-5 seconds. bicycle, Class A-Fitcher won, Mitch ell second, Daubert third. Time, 2:23. Mile foot race, G. A. R. championship-L. Smith, Cleveland (scratch), won; Jo Bennett, Homestead, Pa. (60 yards). second: F. Annis, Albany, Wis., third. Joseph Rothgay, of Cleveland, also started, but dropped out after going one lap. Half-mile, Class A handicap-Owen Kimble (scratch) won, Karl Thome (scratch) second, Ed Fitcher (scratch) third, Time

1:05. State record. THE LIBERTY BELL ATTACHED. The Columbian Ding-Donger Levied

on for a Bill of \$75.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.-A serious hitch the arrangements for the starting of the when a constable walked into the ralroad yards and levied on it for a bill of \$75. is owing to a carpenter. The bell placed in the car in which it was the trip, and everything was in iness to make the start, but these arrangements had not been made under which the Republican ticket this fall should be printed and which should the bell was not to be moved until the \$75

NOVEL SIGHT IN THE HINSHAW MURDER TRIAL AT DANVILLE.

Prosecution . Announces that It Will Conclude Its Examination of Witnesses by To-Day.

THE STATE'S BEST WITNESS

MISS EVA WORRELL TELLS HOW A RUMOR WAS SET AFLOAT.

Storekeeper Cope, Who Found the Revolver, Handled Vigorously by the Defendant's Attorneys.

pal ablegate that the report of the establisment of diplomatic relations between ecial to the Indianapolis Journal. the Nicaraguan government and the Vat-DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12.-The surprise of to-day in the Hinshaw case was the announcement by Mr. Spaan, late in the even ing, that the State would probably conclude its case to-morrow evening, if its witnesses were all prompt in their attendance. In the morning Prosecuting Attorney Gully had told Mr. Smith, of the defense, that it would take at least all of this week to examine the State's witnesses. The cause of Rev. Mr. Hinshaw has brightened as a result of this announcement, for it is not generally believed the State has made a sufficiently strong case so far to convict the accused eremony took place and where the conminister. The able attorneys prosecuting Mr. Hinshaw have been at the great disadvantage of having to take their witnesses from the strong friends of the preacher. Miss Eva Worrell was, by far, the best witness for the State.

The placing in the court room of the beon which the Hinshaws slept the night o the murder was a novel sight and it created at one time a bit of levity which seemed strangely out of place in a court room where a man was on trial for his life. About o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Spaan called for this piece of furniture and the bailiffs, assisted by the town marshal, at once regur to lug up the various parts composing the bed. It was put together to the south of the jury box, crowding Mr. Hinshaw's counsel into an uncomfortable space. While the court officials were pounding on the frames, getting them in place, the audience, composed almost entirely of women, arose and smiled at the awkward attempts of the men. The big mattress was dragged through the room and tossed on the frames. Then Mr. Spaan showed the men how to properly pound down a mattress and make it smooth, raising a small cloud of dust. On top of the mattress was placed the sheet that had contained blood stains and finally the powder-burned pillow. For about three minutes the bed was allowed to remain in position, the jury having inspected it, and then Mr. Spaan ordered the officers to tear it apart again and remove it. He said he wanted it in place during a part of the ar-

For the first time during the trial the deeyes becoming suddenly moist and his lips twitching. The scene greatly affected him Mr. Spaan then repeated to the jury the measurements of the rooms in the rarson-

The court room was oppressively ho again to-day and a half dozen or more sidered healthful in Danville, at least not in the court room, and the bailiff did the best he could with two pitchers, which went frequently to the well.

Mr. Hinshaw's attorneys handled Miss Worrell very gingerly on cross-examination the strongest witnesses they ever confronted in a criminal case. Thoroughly composed, she gave her testimony withou nesitation, using very choice English and tive face that indicates much character She was the first person to see the preachor after the shots had been fired. She satisfactorily explained the rumor that she had seen men run away from the corner The rumor corresponded to her first impresthe tragedy was a day old. The prosecution nelped its case some by bringing out the nim, the minister had sent a messenger to Worrell asking her to come over and tell him what she had seen. A witness of whom Mr. Spaan depended much was W. J Cope, the Belleville storekeeper, who found Hinshaw's revolver, ten days after the murier. Mr. Duncan, by his cross-examination sought to strengthen the defense's theory that the revolver was placed where it was found by some detective. Cope admitted that he had been dickering with a detective for an interest in the latter's business and had been with this man Byrnes a considerable time. It was singular, as Mr. brought out, that, although a search was made over the premises during the days immediately following the crime, yet this revolver, which lay within forty feet of the back doorstep and in view, was not found till ten lays afterwards. It was a singular circumstance, as such things go, that Cope should have first called Hinshaw's brother from the ? before picking up the weapon. Again, Cope who lived only a short distance away, said he was not awakened till 3 o'clock in the morning, after the murder, and even then Wm. East, who came for him, did not tell him that the Hinshaws had been "shot. Joseph Alexander, a mail driver, testified that Hinshaw told him the burglars were at the side of his bed. Other witnesses have sworn the minister said one of the intruders was at the foot of the bed. On the other and Alexander testified that by daylight the snow had covered up the tracks made in carrying Hinshaw away from the spot where he fell. It was expected by the State to show by Cope that a red rust, indicating blood, was on the revolver before Ellsworth Hinshaw cleaned it. Rust from water and the atmosphere on nickel plate causes a plack rust, it is claimed. The State received word to-day of the leath of Dr. Strong, of Clayton, one of the witnesses. He was a brother of the Dr. Strong, of Belleville, who testified a day or two ago. It was the intention of the prose

cution to introduce a Mr. Thompson, of Irvington, who supposed he saw Hinshaw and the "woman in the case" out riding a few days before the murder. Mr. Thompson however, found that it was not Hinshaw whom he saw with the woman.

COPE AND THE REVOLVER Had a Deal On for Buying Into a Detective Agency.

Miss Worrell was taken in hand by the

defense the first thing in the morning Mr. Spaan concluding not to examine her further. She was a very deliberate witness and measured her words carefully. In respect to the general appearance of the night, Miss Worrell knew that the moonlight was quite bright, although a few fleecy clouds occasionally dimmed the moon. When she first saw Hinshaw he was coming out from the shadow of the Tinchor fence. He was in the act of rising. The witness was positive she had not told Mrs. Emma Hamrick the next morning about searching for tracks "they" had made, evidently referring to men who had scuffled with the minister. She admitted saying to Mrs. Marker, when that lady first apneared in her room: "Don't go out there: they have had trouble." It was five or six minutes after hearing the first shot be-Strong, Nettie Mays, Mrs. Cornwell and the dining room table was described again. They were dirty. Mr. Spaan wanted to know if Miss Worrell had not talked freeknow if Miss Worrell had not talked free-ly to the defendant's attorneys last night. "I will ask you, Miss Worrell," said Mr. A pair of trousers lay in the northeast cor-spann, "if the defendant's attorneys did ner of the woodhouse. Little attention was

The defense raised a vigorous objection holding that Mr. Hinshaw was not boun rell was allowed to answer, however, and she said she had told the defendant's nsel that she was sworn when before the grand jury. In the course of conversation with Mr. Hogate she had asked him if she would be permitted to answer his question with due Answer his question with due propriety. He answered in the affirmative, Miss Worrell said. Mr. Spaan was anxious to have the witness tell of the visit to her of a messenger to her from Hinshaw.

Miss Worrell had had a vague impression she had seen foot disappearing around

sion she had seen feet disappearing around the corner when she first looked out her door. Hinshaw sent Mr. Marker to Miss Worrell asking her to come over and tell Hinshaw sent Mr. Marker to Miss him about seeing the feet. Miss Worrell replied that she had not seen the feet, though she was willing to furnish any information in her possession that might hrow light on the crime. The defense bjected in vain to this testimony. Miss Worrell had evidently been mistaken in "Do you you know how it became put

that you had seen feet disappearing" asked "Yes, sir," answered the witness. stated at my boarding place that my first impression was I had seen these feet, but I immediately supplemented this by saying I immediately supplemented I must have been mistaken.' Joseph Alexander, a mail driver, who red at Belleville last January, followed Miss Worrell on the stand. He, too, had

inting for tracks on the Monrovia frozen ones that had been made in the mud, evidently some time before. Although snow was light, there was sufficien of it to have made imprints visible. ad seen lots of tracks; those made made on a plank walk were visible next morning. One of the jurors asked the vitness which way the tracks he observed were pointing and the reply came: "In both ways." These were presumably tracks of searchers. Mr. Alexander was the first vitness to testify as to hunting for prints on the roads south of the parson and running parallel with the National road. No indication of signs of hitching orseg were observed

SNOW COVERED HIS TRACKS. "Mr. Hie shaw told me the burglars were by the side of his bed when he first wal.e." the witness declared. "He said he scuffed with one of the men out into the street and that murder then entered his heart as he tried to break the burglar's back over the Tinchor fence. He told me the thin man came up and shot him. Before we picked Mr. Hinshaw up out in the street he said: "One shot was directed at my wife and I am pretty sure she got it.' cross examination, the witness gave tracks made in carrying Hinshaw inside by the snow at 3 o'clock the same had testified that he could see the next morning where the preacher had lain. William J. Cope, a store keeper of Bellewhich the village is located, was one of the neighbors who flocked to the parsonage When the doctor was dressi noticed that he flinched was after his wife's body had been taken The mewhat of a social mood. He wanted to tnow about the feeling towards him in

Hinshaw had said about the pru Mr. Spaan refreshed the witness's shaw had also asked Cope to look after preacher's razor. The minister had also said: "I expect they will find my re-volver somewhere about the place." He wanted Cope to look after these articles. The witness found the revolver and after urned it to the witness for safe keeping. one of the Oyler boys, a brother-in-law of linshaw, called for the weapon, but Cope did not surrender it. Finally the corone Parker's possession. It had been cleane inting southeast with the butt slig raised. One of the chambers was partia illed with ice and dirt. John M. Carter the weapon with his finger nail, but old him forbear. The spot where he revolver lay was not over forty rom the back door step on which dn't think he was awakened by the he night of the murder till 3 o'clock in the g. East called on him at that time the witness insisted that he knew no f the "shooting" of the Hinshaws, alth unt for burglars who had murdered Mrs. Hinshaw. Cope did not hear the word "shoot" or "shot" used. He loaned East a revolver. Cope did not even go inside he parsonage, althought he stood outside. Vitness was a teacher in Hinshaw's day school. Cope swore he heard nothing out the finding of the razor until several days after the murder. Yet this matter was one of common talk about the town.

COPE'S DETECTIVE AMBITIONS. "Isn't it a fact, Mr. Cope, that you have been taking an active interest in working up this case?" asked Mr. Duncan.

"Haven't you been with a detective named Byrnes a great deal?"

"Yes, sir. "Didn't you have a trade on to buy an nterest in his detective agency?" 'Yes, sir.'

"Were you not with him and Bill East esterday afternoon?" Then you were not engaged in hunting

or anything till the afternoon you picked 'That's right. 'And the very first thing you found this

'That's right It was 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, almost en days after the crime, when East and Cope came upon the weapon. Ten mi ter they entered the yard they found it. When East found the pistol he cried to ope, "Come here." He didn't say, "Come ere; here's the pistol." Before picking up ere; here's the pistol." the weapon Cope asked East if Ellsworth Hinshaw was in the house. They went in and summoned the defendant's brother before the revolver was taken from the ground. All this time the weapon was in "Weren't you around those premises early that morning?" asked Mr. Duncan. No, sir; I was sick at the time, and was almost too ill to be out in the afternoon "When young Oyler came over to your store that Sunday afternoon and asked for that reyolver, you told him the coroner had

old you to let no one have it?" "And yet you had not seen the coroner at The witness fell back in a weakness of ecollection and became somewhat confuse his statements. 'Does your recollection serve you su

ciently to remember how much reward has een offered in this case?" "I never asked?" Then you and Byrnes had no talk on this when dickering for a share in his detective

It was then Mr. Spaan's turn. "Mr. Hinshaw asked you to testify as to ust certain things before the coroner, did

Yes, sir. And I did. "Your relations with Byrnes had nothing to do with your testimony?"

Why was Ellsworth Hinshaw called out pefore the revolver was touched?" Because I wanted to be fair and square lowards the family."

STEPHEN MAYS TESTIFIES. Stephen R. Mays, father of Nellie Mays, testified much in line with what his daughter had given, particularly in relation to the cries and the finding of Hinshaw, Hinshaw, when approached, said: "I am murdered. I am shot and cut all to pieces. They have murdered Thurza in the house.' Before the grand jury the witness quoted Hinshaw as saying: "They have murdered Thurza in bed." Mrs. Hinshaw was found lank on the ground and the other foot was on the step. Her head was on the plank. could not hear her breathe. Her hands were thrown back of her head. Just a little bit of snow was on her hair. Mr. Mays dor of burned gunpowder. Mr. Mays and others went along the parce hunting with a lantern

re no signs of tracks or blood anywhere

not at one time ask you what parts of paid to the garment just then. It was sev-your testimony the grand jury laid the eral days after the tragedy before the wit-most stress upon when you was before ness went back to the house.

THE BED IN COURT. An Unusual Sight in a Trial-Finding the Rasor.

The brief cross-examination of Mr. Mays egan with the afternoon session. He didn't think there was hardly enough snow to permit an imprint to be visible. To Mr. Hogate he said he had searched for tracks with Breedlove and others. The one track near the gate he thought was a fresh one. The place in the grass where Hinshaw's body was found was "mussed up."

"Why did you go and hunt for tracks there wasn't enough snaw to permit tracks?" asked Mr. Spaan, pouncing upon he witness. Because I wanted to be sure as to

whether or not there were tracks." "You saw tracks in the gate?" 'Yes, sir."

"Then there was enough snow to make ust one track?"

The witness went into an explanation. "Did you tell the grand jury that there was not enough snow to track a man?" The witness did not recollect. He did not care to look at the notes to see whether or not he had testified on this. The State thought Mr. Mays had only very recently

remembered about there not being enough

Calvin H. Rivers, an engineer, who shaved the defendant at his home several days after the murder, identified the Hinshaw razor, which he had seen lying on the ground when it was found. 'The razor was wide open. While shaving Hinshaw one of the minister's brothers brought in a razor similar to the one offered in dence. The brother said: "Will, is this "Yes," answered the preachyour razor?" er. "It was in the drawer with the broken one." The broken razor, which is badly notched, was passed around to be examined by the jury. The pocketbook was seen by the witness at the time it was found. It was resting in a little hole in the ground, directly under an open mow window of the stable. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. The razo howed that it had been stepped upon and The razor, pocketbook and revolver figared in a conversation between attorney and it was finally agreed that the defense would admit these articles belonged to the efendant. This was done to expedite the

ASKED FOR HIS REVOLVER. Ben Anderson, foreman of the grand ury that indicted Hinshaw, testified that linshaw came before that body and asked mission to carry it on his person. Clerk Hadley, of the court, also swore

that Hinshaw called on him and demanded possession of his revolver and razor. Mr. Spaan created much surprise when he announced that the State would probably. ance. It was not expected the State would with Mrs. Hinshaw at Tom Ham-Wm. R. McCormick had seen Hinshaw showed knife or razor as it cut a silk cord Hinshaw told him if Mrs. Hinshaw break his burglar's back. "It was the time I ever had murder in my heart, said the preacher to the witness. "I told Mr. Hinshaw I had heard about forty stories of the affair," remarked the The court would not let the witness reeat any of the stories.

AS TO THE SNOW. A. J. Staley was one of the track-hunters. He had been awakened by Mr. East and had heard Hinshaw's first statement. Mr. Staley largely corroborated the evidence of others. The defendant told him Thurza had cried out she was shot. The witness had furnished a match for lighting a lamp. But one track was found near the premises and that was the false clew in following tracks made by jury, that the track was an old one. On The next witness was E. T. Staley, of Clayton, formerly of Belleville. He had been in one of the track-searching parties. Tracks had been seen but they had been nade by the other searchers. The grou ore the appearance of a heavy frost.

was snowing. It did not snow enough till 3

clock to cover up a track.
Thomas E. Hamrick did not reach the parsonage till the doctors were examin the minister's wounds. The story of ping any new material facts. Hinsnaw had sed that was the was shot. Mrs. Hamrick gave a bullet to the witness that night, but he lost it out alibre, but thought it was a thirty-two Spaan. The witness showed the jury the bullet was flattened. He had seen bullet hole in the north door of the to have gone through the hole. The witness who had been a member of Mr. Hips gation, had visited the defendant in iail and had consulted the minister's attorneys. The bullet for a time in Mr. Hamrick's possession is the one supposed to have passed through Mr. Hinshaw's side. The bullet had been lost after being shown to Dr. Dryden. The State had a theory that, perhaps, it would have been convenient for the witness to lose the bullet. What time did you get to the house?" asked Mr. Duncan. "Fifteen minutes before 2," was the reply

That is, according to my wife. "Ah, ha," interrupted Mr. Spaan with a "Well, she's pretty good authority," retorted the witness on the stand "Now, we'll have the bed brought up," announced Mr. Spaan, and the jury was given a brief recess while the balliff and his assistant went down stairs after the furniture. In five minutes the bed was in position and the jury examined it. The bed was taken down again and after Mr. Spaan read to the jury the measurements of the different rooms in the parsonage, court ad-

WILL BE NO SEPARATION.

Rumors About Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Denied by Her Husband.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.-A Washington special to the Chicago Record says: During the last four or five years paragraphs have appeared periodically in the newspapers referring to the unhappy relations existing between Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the famous author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and her husband, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, and rumors of divorce proceedings to be instituted by one or the other have been frequent. These stories have been revived, and the statement made that Dr. Burnett had removed his belongings from his wife's home, intending to live spart from her and eventually apply for a divorce. The only foundation for the revival of the rumor is a change of residence in this city. The old home on Massachusetts avenue has been deserted, all the household furniture and ongings of the family having been carefully removed to a house on street, which Dr. Burnett has rented. He is educated by his wife, and enjoy practice. He is as devoted to his profession as Mrs. Burnett is to Rierature, both are equally respected and successful, and their unhappiness is due solely to incompatibility of temperament. Mrs. Burnett, with little son Vivian, has resided in London for four years or more, returning to When seen to-night Dr. Burnett emphatied the rumor of a se and declared that there was not a truth in it. He said that Mrs. Burnet absence from the country had been accept as an excuse for circulating a lot of and invading their home life, which was no concern to the public. Dr. Burnett at that he does not know definitely when

wife will return, nor what her im plans are, but a friend of the fam to-night that she expected to